The Evolytion of a Statesman Waiter Barr

## CHAPTER XXIII. THE DOOR OF HADES.

Shacklett had given a good deal thought to his own future during the last year or two of his term. He could become that his seat in the Senate gave him. However, all these things were not very relehim three days-or the parts of days that he was at home-to discover that his wife than he himself did, and that she would not exchange it for any position in private life paying twenty times the salary. That decided the question for him, and he began to look closely after politics at home. His State was particularly interested in an irrigation bill, and that bill finally became a law after more narrow escapes than Shacklett and its originators liked to recall. 'This success, where others had failed, made the outlying State his partisans beyond danger, own home city which was rapidly growing too large to be covered by one man's hand or diverted by one man's power. His wife Shacklett felt that his grasshoppers were coming home to roost in his own favorite fields and in a cloud that looked ominous.

Turner wanted the postoffice, and, what was worse, everybody out home except Shucklett and some people who did not count wanted him to have it. Shacklett men in the same category. He determined not to recommend Turner if he could help it, but was not sure whether he could help ble. He worried over the matter for several weeks while the papers in the case continued to pour in, and then came a telegram stating that six of the right people were coming to Washington to see him about it. Shacklett tore the telegram into pieces in an abstracted way, but his eyes were shining, and his mouth had the same old smile of hard lines which was not seen so often lately as a few years before. That interview would be something tangible, and it would be a battle royal, in which he hoped the best man would win-the best man, of course, being Senator Shacklett. Shacklett received the party from home in his committee room, and in half an hour of social chat and joviality, which all forced, he managed to discern that all of them were desperately in earnest, and that Colonel Baker was to do most of the talking. He himself opened the topic which had brought them there, and his first move was in the

"That reminds me, colonel, of the time the reform element carried the city because things got so rotten in our party that they wouldn't hang together any more. You remember that campaign, don't you?"

"Yes," replied the colonel, "and it reminds me of something, too, which is that same town. If I thought it would I'd go home and start a reform movement and land in the Senate, but it won't."

Everybody laughed with the colonel, who was sitting on the edge of a chair in front of Shacklett, with his hat, held between his knees and his round face fairly radiant with good humor. He leaned forward a little more, reduced his smile by a large fraction, but kept a tone of great good humor as he continued:

"Now, senator, I'm going to talk to you in a new way. Your best friends don't Since you've been on the other side of the case you haven't changed a bit-since you used to work Governors and senators at Springfield in the old days, long before either of us ever thought of going on a chase after the star of empire. You used to be the frankest man that ever argued for an appointment, and I'm going to be the frankest man you've ever heard ask you for an appointment since you've been handing them round instead of scheming to get another fellow to make them. You know I'm your best friend, and anything I may say can't eradicate that from your mind. I'm going to prove to you that you' must give that postoffice to Turner, and I've taken the contract to succeed."

"Now, let me talk till I quit, and then, if you have any 'buts' or 'ifs,' I'll put in a to file, you see."

"But, John, you-"

\*Senator Shacklett smiled and then settled back in his chair and allowed his face to relax until it took on the absolutely immobile, expressionless features that made somebody at home once say it looked like a sandbar just after the river went down, and indicated about as much as a field of wheat stubble. He puffed his cigar with the regularity of an engine, although every other man in the group was rapidly breathing out masses of smoke and trying to flake invisible ashes upon the floor with a little finger that sometimes missed the end of he went on, with a quiver in his deep chestthe cigar half an inch.

members of the lower house who were them all Shacklett secretly liked Colonel talk." Baker best, and he knew that the colonel was the most persistent and successful it while he smilingly said, looking the campaigner in the State. The opening words upon the business at hand meant that Senator Shacklett had a bad half hour before him, and he himself knew that it was to be the crucial half hour of his whole life. He intended to hold out against the devil in the last ditch, but he felt that a ditch is, after all, a difficult earthwork to defend. The colonel's reference to the old days was the first shot that hit Shacklett's intrenchments, for in those days he had persistently refused to recognize that there was a stopping place. Of late years he had decided that there are depths into which even he would not descend, and which he would avoid at any cost; so that, as the colonel talked on, Senator Shacklett reinforced his low redoubt, and was as calm as a big fight always made him feel.

"It's exactly this way," continued the colonel, "and you and I both know it. The other man is a gentleman and an honest man, and against him no man can say a word except that he never carried more than one ward at a time in his life. Our man Turner is as far from being a candidate for heavenly honor as I am from being a candidate for holy orders. He hasn't spent a cent in this fight for the postoffice, I'm telling you, and we pay our own expenses for this trip even. Why is this queer kind of a campaign on? I'll tell you what

"There's not a man of our crowd in the State but owes Turner more than he can ever pay. Who was it stole that box of ballots and elected me that time? I don't know, but Turner does. Who was it that sent Major Jim over the road for five years and three months before that treasury

you already know.

scandal came out? Turner's brother gave the strongest evidence at the trial, you remember. Who was it that got up that Spanish grant story on the fellow that thought he had old Clark beaten for Gov-

ernor? Turner started that most successful Who was it that left the title out of the engrossed copy of the redistricting bill so our two friends might come back to keep you good company in Washington? Turner was engrossing clerk that term, if Robbins did have to pay the penalty for it. In short, who saved all our scalps, time and again, but Turner? And, moreover, he did things that nobody else would take the chances on for us. That's why we are for him, and why, if he doesn't get the postoffice he wants, there's going to be the biggest cloudburst, avalanche and mine disaster, all in one, that our State ever saw, You know I'm telling the truth. You know that with it all Turner hasn't got an enemy in the State-"

the colonel the merest trifle.

"Of course, all the preachers and the Christian Endeavor people and the Salvation Army of politicians are raising Cain. The reformers are against him, but who ever heard of a reformer going to a primary? You don't care for their buzzing any more than you do for the froth on bottle of soda pop, and it's no use to lug | phe were avoidable. But the colonel, long that in. They---"

a valuable party man without taking up the most odorous one in the State? I don't want a Sunday school teacher, but I don't like to take the nephew of the devil. There

"Compromise nothing, senator; it's Turnow, and the biggest hand takes it. Come, term when he was in one of the offices in senator, admit we've got it, and stay here the Statehouse." The colonel smiled in out a bit of bother."

haven't any argument against moralizing.

"But you can appreciate this," rejoined Senator Shacklett, "when I call your atfar down you drop. You can get pretty far he got a pious spell just like this one. Old riches his soil from that source. stuffing knocked out of you in the most the party down with this dead load of Turner for postmaster when we don't have to?'

"But, you see, we do have to," smiled the face, which began to get somewhat flushed. "You see, we do have to, for if we don't we've got to fight the whole organization, from center to circumference. The party stock, and was as near an angel as they the chairman here, the Times, and everybody from the central committee to the

the responsibility or the party at all. "Now, see here, senator, I'll tell you what we'll do. Proof of what I've been saying to you is the fact that Turner can get the appointment without your indorsement if you'll merely let it go through. If you'll tell us now that you'll wash your hands of the whole matter it'll be very satisfactory all around. You can eat your cake and he had the girl and the Senate both. He have it, too. You can keep your conscience, or whatever you call it, clear, prevent any roorback, and keep ready to say 'I told you so,' and we'll credit you up the same as if you had indorsed Turner and take care of | naughty and become an accessory after the your future just the same. I mean we'll give | fact, took a header clear to the bottom of you at least two more terms in the Senate.

"Colonel, I'll give you the postoffice for being the best talker in the State," said Senator Shacklett, with just enough of a suggestion of seriousness in the tone of his voice to make the others tremble.

pull senatorial courtesy on us and fight his

confirmation. Just go to sleep now, will

"That's the highest compliment you ever paid me, Shacklett, in your certainty that I wouldn't touch the bait," laughed the colonel. "But enough of this monkeying." tones. "Will you indorse Turner, or will Besides Colonel Baker, there were two you fight the whole lot of us now and forever and knock the party off the top of the strong. We won't need to lie, either, for nearest to the Governor, the chairman of peak into the bottom of the deepest canyon her husband don't get that postoffice the state central committee, and two others | it ever heard of? That's exactly where we | Gentlemen, excuse me a little while; I'm of Shacklett's closest political friends. Of are, and where we were before I began to going up to see her, anyhow."

Shacklett picked up a pen and toyed with colonel straight in the eye: "Don't get excited, colonel. The fact is, I've got some-

I'm going to presume on our friendship to ask you to come in to-morrow afternoon, and then I promise you to have a definite answer. Won't that do?"

The others chorused acquiescence, considering that delay was better than the answer they were certain to get if they insisted on one just then, but Colonel Baker kept silent and struck a match with particular savagery to light another cigar before he went out. As soon as they were gone the private secretary to the senator came in, and was met at the door by the

"Mr. Edwards, I've decided to turn Turner down. I want to feel that there is something that I won't do in politics, after all. I've had a rather varied career, but because I've done some things nearly as bad as Turner ever did is no reason why I should throw conscience and honor to the winds entirely. Please give out a hint to the newspaper people without allowing them to claim any authority, and fix up the papers in the case so I can go up to the

The party of Turner's friends maintained uncommon silence on the way to Colonel Baker's room. The colonel himself was abstracted, and the others saw that he desired to be let severely alone. Once in his room his face was clearer, and he motioned the others toward the decanter on the table with some little appearance of cheerfulness. Senator Shacklett moved his eyes toward | The representative of the Governor was the first to address him directly, and his remarks, censored for polite reading, amounted to the observation that, since their last hope had faded in the failure of the colonel's plan, they might as well go home and prepare to dig Shacklett's political grave, taking great care not to be burwith him, if, indeed, this last catastronoted for his ignorance of when he was "But why not select a man who has been | whipped, took a fresh cigar with great desat down by the window with a thoughtful face.

"I'll tell you," he said, "what one of my are others, aren't there? Say, colonel, can't | remarks up there meant. You see, I knew we compromise this thing some way? I | Shacklett long before he came West. I got don't believe you folks can pick another | there a year or so after he did, and you feel in the State besides Turner that I | that you knew him first; but I learned his plays in Illinois long before that. I used to live at the Palace in Springfield when ner or fight. The pot's too big to divide he did, and I was in the Legislature one

win out yet. Of course, he told us to-day tan in politics. You might as well try to that he couldn't be moved, as plainly as if 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda is considdon't know Mary Stoddard."

every cigar sent up merely a thin spiral of farmer to devote to one acre, but when

his wife. She was born and raised at War- value of a crop that is sold in the mar-"All right; we'll admit that. But why do | saw, on the Mississippi, over in the Fifwe want any limit on? The rest of us can't | teenth district, you know. Say, you never | farm is equivalent to 1,000 pounds of write 'U. S. S.' on public documents yet, found out why he threw up that fight for limit. If you must stop at any ravine at | you? It's not so very strange, after all. when you understand it. And our getting Turner in hangs on that same trip, by the

"It was this way: He was at Springfield one session acting as distributing agent for friend, and the gang needed just one more vote. Shacklett got two hundred centuries colonel, who continued with a very grave | sea with. Well, after he came West she found out a little about it, and thought old Mac had refused him and given him combing down. She's of old Presbyterian ever get, I can testify from personal knowlhim over for being so wicked, and he gets it the same morning that he dropped the ward workers. You needn't to bother about senatorial fight in our caucus. He didn't want the Senate without the wife, you see. quest to withdraw the papers in the case. Just then we elected him out home, and

always was the luckiest fellow I ever saw. "Now, that same girl that thought she couldn't marry a man that had sugared a the gulch. She's become interested in pol- spector general of the French agricultural We'll see that Turner gets appointed if ities, and you know how big a help she is Germany. They secured 134 pounds of nitivator or hoe. See that the soil is stirred to Shacklett. You never suspected she trogen per acre with clover and soil inocu- often and well. Celery wanted for very came near passing him up to marry a lation, M. Grandeau sowing 800 pounds of early use should be straightened up and preacher, did you? She likes Washington, 1,600 pounds on a second plot and none on and if it's necessary to continue this story | the third field, the first crop producing | for pasture adding alsike, orchard grass, further you'd better take another eveopener out of that bottle there.'

> "But," cried the member from the lower house, "how do you know she can control him after we fix her?"

> "That's to be worked out in the details." the colonel replied, "but details seldom get away with me. I believe it'll win. It won't having to leave Washington will be more to her than to stand to lose a million or That's the thing to hold out to her

[To be Continued.]

Five persons were killed and ten were ed in a conflict between the troops wounded in a conflict between the troops and strikers at Candela, a small town of Apulia, in the extreme southeastern part



TALLIED HIS VICTIMS. She-Why does Choily Venderwater have those disfiguring cross-

marks carved in the back of his automobile? He-He's only following the example of the western desperado who put a notch in his rifle handle for every man he killed.

Jim Dumps' good wife cried out with giee: "A happy thought has come to me! You're tired of boiled eggs and of fried, Baked eggs with 'Force' you've never tried.' She served them-what a treat for him! Wife got a V from "Sunny Jim." favorite of the "department

L'ORCE"

of the interior."

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt-eaten cold.

Three of Thousands.

"Allow me to congratulate you on having the best breakfast food on the market. Have used no other but 'Force' since first eating it. "Your 'Force' we consider as fine as any cereal made, and satisfying.

"I think 'Force' is the best breakfast food I ever used. I would not go with (Names furnished on application.)

FARM AND GARDEN INTERESTS

Clover and Nitrogen. Philadelphia Record. Nitrate of soda is extensively used for it is at all times available for the use of plants. It contains about 16 per cent. of soda. The price of nitrogen is not fixed, "I'm willing to go a little supper that we however, and varies according to the demand and supply. An application of ered a large one, and 500 pounds is even far above the average. Estimating 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda at \$24, and containing 160 pounds of nitrogen, it may be The other men glanced up quickly, and considered a large expenditure for a "Oh, no," the colonel said at once, "that's gain to the farmer may be equal to the ket. A yield of four tons of clover hay on a each ton of hay as containing forty pounds main on the ground to be plowed in, would be equal to \$25 worth of fertilizers purfarmers are correct in utilizing clover hay as food for stock, as it is then not scheme, and you must admit that when you | only converted into milk or meat, but that portion not utilized (undigested) is reduced to a more available condition for plants by being passed through the bodies of the animals. It is claimed, however, that the mass of roots and stubble left over in the ground are nearly equal to the tops, and the farmer, therefore, en-Green clover contains a large proportion of water; hence there is a difference be-

tween the green material and clover hay. A ton of green clover contains about oneclover hay contains 2 per cent., or four position of clovers differs, as there are several varities-red, mammoth, alsike, scarlet and white-that are well-known to farmers, but the common red kind is mostly grown. If an acre produced three tons clover hay, such clover, when green and before cured, would weigh twelve tons, nine tons being really water, but this depends largely upon the stage of growth at of maturity the smaller the proportion of green clover causes it to more quickly deompose in the soil than will the curcd to a certain extent by the vegetable and mineral acids resulting from the decomposition of the clover. The use of an alkali, therefore, like lime, neutralizes the acids and assists in the chemical action occuring in the soil, the lime also serving as plant food for nearly all kinds of crops. Potash and phosphoric acid are also essenthose substances at one-third the cost of nitrogen, and should, therefore, aim to produce as much nitrogen as possible on the farm by the use of the leguminous plants-clover, beans, peas, etc.

not grow use lime, and then procure earth from a field on which clover has been grown successfully, in order that the soil may be inoculated with the microbes that assist clover in deriving nitrogen from the atmosphere. That such can be accomplished has been demonstrated by M. Grandeau, inimpregnated earth per acre on one plot, the earth drawn to it with a hoe. Sow twice as much as the third, and the second | Kentucky blue grass and meadow foxtail three times as much. In Germany the 'Lupitz" method is largely used. It is to employ a substance known as "nitragen." which is a culture of the required microbe, but the other elements of fertility, such as lime and potash, are also added, by which method all kinds of crops were made to produce enormously at a saving of 50 per cent, in the cost of fertilizers. Not only should clover be a staple crop on all farms. cost a cent, anyhow, for the likelihood of but farmers can grow quick-maturing crops, such as rye, oats, cow peas, millet and buckwheat for turning under, which, with the aid of lime or wood ashes, will largely increase the fertility of the soil at a small cost proportionately, but farmers should not neglect the use of manure and fertilizers while growing green materials.

> Keeping Farm Horses in Good Flesh. Iowa Homestead

We believe that the average farm horse is underfed, not but what there are many instances where these are kept in the very pink of condition, but on the average, as we say, we believe they are underfed. We do not mean by this that animals get an insufficient supply of food to appease their hunger, but we do mean that the supply of nutrients in many cases is not sufficient to take the place of the wear and tear caused by hard work. This is specially true where corn alone is fed. While we know of many instances where good farmers feed corn alone during the entire year, yet in the majority of these cases farm animals are generally in a somewhat thin condition. Corn is a fatproducing food, but when animals are working they need a large supply of lean

meat-producing food. Some time ago a physician informed us of the fact that he was unable to keep his horses in good flesh, and asked our advice as to the method of feeding them. Upon inquiry we found that corn, alone was being fed. At our suggestion he changed the food to the following ration: A mixture composed of seventy-five pounds of oats, fifty pounds of corn and twenty-five pounds of bran, to be fed to the amount of fifteen or immediately began to gain in flesh. Now this was due to the fact that the bran amount of flesh-forming material, so that horses doing a large amount of driving daily were kept in a much more muscular same time their appearance was much im-

proved. Work on the farm is generally much more erratic than that in the city, and un- if properly handled, and the toothsome. der average conditions it is more difficult to keep work horses in the same bloom However, if less corn were fed and the ration we have named above substituted North. we believe that horses would give more satisfactory service and at the same time

corn can be grown much more cheaply than a bushel of oats, and yet at the same time we believe that it will pay to compound a ration for the work horse in which oats is given a prominent part. As to the quantity to be fed per day, there is some little difference of opinion. We find that the United State cavalry German cavalry horse receives ten pounds when on severe outy receive from twelve to fourteen pounds of oats per day. Professor Henry reports a case of draft horses at hard work receiving twenty-two pounds of grain per day, consisting of thirteen pounds of oas, six pounds of beans and three pounds of corn. It will be seen that there is considerable variation in the amount of grain fed to horses under various conditions. However, it is our experience that the average farm horse weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds will require from fifteen to eighteen pounds per day of a mixture composed of three parts oats, two parts corn and one part bran. Horses fed in this manner and given good. clean hay will do a heavy day's work every day and remain in good flesh.

Farm and Factory. S. N. D. North, in Review of Reviews. In 1870, the census did not report a pound of butter made in factories; in 1880, 30,000,000 pounds, out of a product of 807,000,000, was factory made; in 1900 the factory product of butter was 420,126,000 pounds, out of a grand total of 1,492,699,000 pounds, the factory product being 28.2 per cent. of the whole. Cheese making shows a still more remarkable transformation. In 1860 there was no cheese making in factories reported. In 1870 the factories made more than one half our cheese; and in 1900 the farms made but 16,372,000 pounds, or less than 6 per cent. of the whole product of 300,000,000 Illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely to show the encroachment of the factory upon the function of the farm. Indeed, becoming a most difficult matter for the census makers to determine where to draw the line between agriculture and manufactures in many branches of industry. But the farm is the twin sister of the factory; they flourish or are depressed in perfect sympathy; and American supremacy in manufactures is due, in very large degree, ucts. Of the raw materials consumed in manufactures, agriculture supplied \$1,940,-727.000 in value, or \$1.2 per cent, of the total; the mines supplied \$319,975,000, or 13.4 per cent. in value; and the forest \$118,803,000, or 5 per cent. of the total; while from ocean, lake and river came only \$9,635,000, or 0.04 per cent. The farmer and the manufacturer are bound by an umbilical cord, and together they share prosperity or depression.

The Farm Calendar.

Country Life in America. On the farm, in the orchard and garden labor now brings a rich reward. And not only are the matured crops awaiting the harvester, but growing crops feel the quickening impulse of cool moist nights and in the early part of the month make

Sept. 1-10-Gather the market peaches, plums, pears, late summer apples and early fall apples. See that the cider mills, cider and vinegar barrels and evaporators are ready for the windfalls and secondgrade fruit. Harvest and market grapes. grass land with timothy and red top, if to give a large variety, maturing all through the following season. Continue fall plowing as fast as land is in condition. Begin to cut silage and fill silos. Sept. 11-20-Seed winter wheat and rye and continue grass seeding. Bank up

early celery for half its height. Sow cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce for pricking out in coldframes to be wintered . over. Seeds planted before the 10th are apt to produce plants which will run to seed when planted out in the spring. If planted later than the 20th, plants will often lack necessary vigor and strength. Shallots and onions should be planted and spinach sown, to be wintered over for spring use. Sow corn salad and chervil for winter salad. Harvest onions, beans, melons, cucumbers for pickles, potatoes and tomatoes. See that potato bins are in readiness to receive the crop. Get corn cribs in condition. Sept. 21-30-Cut rowan for second crop of hay. Finish banking up early celery. Harvest apples and late pears. Continue wheat and rye sowing. Watch tender flowering plants lest early frosts catch them unawares. See that they are protected, or if they are to be transferred to the house, take them up. Prepare cold-frames. If you have none, build one or two for the early vegetables they will give you the following spring. Harvest pumpkins and squashes.

Other Suggestions,-Give the cattle and stock attention all through the month. Pasturage will probably be insufficient: see that it is supplemented with liberal feed. Fat is easily put on during the cold months of autumn, and for this reason cattle, hogs and poultry should be fed liberally. Arrange exhibits for your county fair. Look over buildings in preparation for the advent of cold weather. Build an ice house if you have not already. Prepare window-boxes and soil for them, for flower-folk are cheerful neighbors when frost has fettered a dreary landscape.

Indiana Onions for Texas.

Galveston News. If the readers detect the delicate but inexplicable aroma of freshly harvested onions mingled with their daily allowance eighteen pounds per day per animal. To his of ozone, it may interest them to know surprise, although not to ours, his horses that a big Northern seed firm has just shipped thirty carloads of onions into Texand oats in the new ration supplied a larger | as. It should keep on interesting them until they see the thirty carloads headed the other way. There is no more reason why condition when on this food, while at the Texas should import its onions than its sweet varieties grown in Texas would be a welcome revelation compared with the strong, pungent vegetable served in the Despite the finicky few who have eliminated onions from their salads as being

Added to the favor of the masses, it has the esteem of the medical profession back of it, and will, therefore, hold its own in the markets of the world. Nobody need hesitate to engage in its culture, however uncultured the four hundred may vote it, for fear of the onions going suddenly out of The thirty carloads of "sets" that have

invaded and odorized Texas were shipped from an onion farm of ninety acres in Indiana. This farm was started in 1897, and has proved such a paying investment that It will then be the largest onion bed in the country. This year the crop of ninety acres has amounted to 40,000 bushels of sets. It kept 10 field hands busy to keep the weeds out of the crop for the two months that elapsed from the time it was ready to be cultivated until the tops began to die down. When the tops were dead there came a month of unwonted activity, resembling the gathering of the coton crop when town negroes flee their jobs over night and take in the patch. More than 300 peoplemen, women and children-came from adjacent Indiana towns to harvest the crops on the big onion farm. Tents were pitched and meals were served at a long plank dining hall, the price of a meal being the price paid for harvesting a bushel of sets-0 cents. The harvesters are paid by checks of this value, and these checks pass as currency among the harvesters and those who cater to their needs, and are cashed in by the proprietors at the close of the sea-

Indiana has thrown down the gauntlet to onion sets. Texas, with its recent magnificent development in the raising of fruits and vegetables, can hardly afford to let it go at that. Those thirty carloads at least should be raised at home, and after that the East Texas Truck Growers' Association should go right after Indiana's record.

Labor-Saving in Tobacco Field.

Springfield Republican The shade-growing venture among valley tobacco growers has led to the invention of various labor-saving devices. In the harvesting one problem was how to hang the leaves with as little labor as possible, and yet do the work in a way so that curing would be facilitated. Growers tried several plans, some stringing the leaves with needles. Several machines have been invented for the purpose, most of them failures. The method used by Olds & Whipple is apparently the best. They use a lath through which has been driven forty nails. These project in rows on each side, twenty in a row. The lath is set in a frame, and a girl on either side hangs on the leaves. Men remove the laths as fast as they are filled and hang them in the curing sheds. A problem was to drive the nails in the lath economically. It would take a man a half-hour to do one lath by hand, as the nails have to be driven across ar angle, and, of course, must be uniform. But this has been accomplished by the invention of an attachment to a nailing machine for driving the nails automatically, This attachment was invented by A. W. Olds. It is now operated night and day to supply the demand. For their ninety-two acres of tent-grown tobacco Olds & Whipple expect to use about 500,000 of these lath. A late development in the way of tobacco machinery is a machine to remove the tobacco from the lath when it is ready for bundling. This machine is a wonder of simplicity and effectiveness, and demonstrates the great value of the application of scientific principles to farm work.

Free Garden Seeds.

Leslie's Weekly. The great annual seed distribution is one of the least known governmental activities Celery, cabbage and cauliflower are grow- and few persons are aware of its magnitude. For conducting this novel enterprise Congress annually appropriates the sum of \$270,000, and the total distribution this year will amount to about forty million pack- On the 30th day of June, 1902 ages, which, it is estimated, will weigh more than one thousand tons. Besides the distribution by congressmen great quantities of seeds are sent out by the Depart- It is located at No. 22 Pine street, in the city of ment of Agriculture to farmers in various parts of the country who agree to report as to the degree of success which attends

> In this connection it may be noted that much more satisfactory results are likely to follow this year's seed distribution than attended any of its predecessors. This is due largely to the fact that Secretary Wilson, who is now at the head of the Agricultural Department, is a practical farmer. and, having given his personal attention to the seed distribution-which he, in reality, regards as a pet project-he is at last able to guarantee that the seeds sent out will The Assets of the Company in the United States

Farm Notes.

Abundant foliage assists in protecting fruit on trees and vines. Fruit ripens earlier on trees where the leaves have not been killed, and, as leaves take carbonic acid from the air and give off oxygen, they serve to purify the air while deriving food

Grass crops are always valuable to the

farmer, irrespective of market prices, be-

cause they are the most useful crops grown on the farm. Hay will bring good prices if used for producing the best quality of milk, butter and meat, and no farm is complete that does not produce grass. Roots are superior to ensilage as winter food for stock, but the cost of ensilage is much less than roots. A crop of carrots will be found one of the best foods that can be grown on the farm, but the work of growing the carrots is the great drawback. Ensilage, on the contrary, can be always relied upon as something sure, as the corn

necessity so demand. It is somewhat a common practice to discard the tips and butts of the ears when shelling the seed for planting, but the practice is of doubtful benefit. Some of the experiment stations in both the North and South have made repeated tests of the productiveness of seed from different parts of the ear, but these tests have shown no marked or constant differences in yield. even when the selections have been repeat-

may be cut at any stage of growth should

ed through several generations. Good stlage that has been well and closely packed in the silo is estimated to weigh about twenty pounds or more per cubic foot, and forty pounds is about the ration allowed each cow for one day. A silo ten feet deep and ten feet square will conse-quently hold enough ensilage to supply two or more cows over four months. Such a silo is a small one, but the estimate shows cotton, its watermelons or its strawberries. what a large proportion of food can be There is big money in the onion industry, stored away for winter in a small space by the use of ensilage.

Dig away the earth around the peach trees to the depth of one foot and look when one raises his own feed a bushel of I tocrat in swathings of silk, will never wane, I that condition until spring. As the moth | on all parts of the tree.

Coughs, Colds

Dr. JOSEPH ENK'S Genuine Dynamized Homeopathic

Preparation which settle in the head or throat, prolucing acute catarrhal conditions with thick or ropy discharges from mucou Taken in the chilly or feverish stages

For Chronic Catarrh use No. 20. For Bronchitis, No. 25 is a specific. For La Grippe, No. 51 cures all cases. 70 Remedies for 70 Different Diseases Our booklets: "Short Road to Health" and "Treatise on Private Diseases" free,

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Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE Hamburg = Bremen

Fire Insurance Co.

New York, State of New York. F. O. AFFELD, Manager.

Home Office-Hamburg, Germany.

The amount of its capital paid up is .. 525,000.00

are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons and in bank. \$43,009.91 Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of various per cent., secured as follows: United States bonds. State, county and municipal bonds.... Railroad stocks and bonds..... Other stocks and bonds. 20,000.00 Debts otherwise secured. Debts for premiums in course of col-208,514.99

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted, lorses in suspense waiting for further proof..... All other claims against the company. Amount necessary to reinsure out standing risks ...... 1.139.240.92 Total liabilities..... The greatest amount in any one risk .. \$25,000.00

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State,

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal [SEAL.] this 1st day of August, 1902. W. H. HART. Auditor of State.

F. F. McCREA, 505 Law Building.

carefully for borers. Then swab the trunk | lays her eggs near the level of the groun a foot below and above ground with thick | she will Legin where the earth is banked whitewash, returning the soil to the tree | up, and when the embankment is removed satisfactory service and at the same time "plebeian," the popularity of the odorous and banking up six inches, or a foot, above the work of destroying the borers will be appear in much better flesh. It is true that little sphere, clothed like a vegetable aristhe level of the ground, leaving the tree in easier. Whitewash may be beneficially used